ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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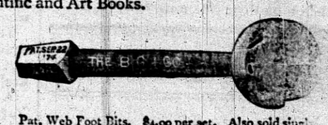

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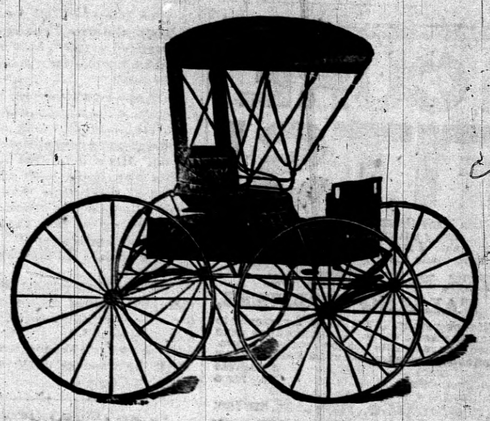

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TO JENNY.

Do [illegible] Yes and no:
For [illegible] 'tis hard to say,
[illegible] charms, dear, come and go
[illegible] most perplexing way.
[illegible] marble at your feet,
[illegible], my Jane, my pretty Jane!"
[illegible] are surpassing sweet:
[illegible], exact, supremely plain.

Jo[illegible] this is sad and strange:
[illegible] why, O tell me why
[illegible] such a grievous change
[illegible] your lip and in your eye?
[illegible] had a peachlike bloom,
[illegible] a kitchen maid's are red,
[illegible] so refined, assume
[illegible] an aspect over fed.

[illegible] times you seem
[illegible] to conquer and ensnare,
[illegible], young love, can dream
[illegible] magically fair:
I wonder if some elf,
Titania's lord akin,
[illegible] out your other self,
[illegible] your kind of twin.

[illegible] be that my eyes,
[illegible] by distemper's dew,
[illegible] that belies
[illegible] that made me woo.
[illegible] Yes and no;
[illegible] the sickleness of men,
While those charms, dear, come and go
I will love you now and then.

—L. F. Austin, in Temple Bar.

AN ANECDOTE OF GREELEY.

How the Fine Old Man Started on a Patriotic Rampage.

Horace Greeley, as is well known, was a very pronounced non-resistant, yet he was one of the most pugnacious men in the world.

A curious instance of this incongruous temperament and its result came under the writer's observation on one occasion, occasioning him some surprise.

It was the general opinion that the old fellow was a coward at heart, and made use of his non-resistant professions as a screen to protect himself from personal injury at the hands of an opponent.

It was a Sunday morning in New York at the very commencement of the war, just after the great Bull Run scare, and the Government authorities at Washington were frantically calling for troops. The Metropolitan Hotel, of New York, then the great up-town exchange, was filled by a motley crowd, drinking, smoking and discussing the situation of beleaguered Washington.

Among the crowd were several army officers in full uniform, smoking their cigars and criticising Lincoln as commander-in-chief in a sneering way, when a commotion occurred in the doorway, and Greeley, with his old felt hat on the back of his head, rushed through the crowd and up to the group of officers and addressed them somewhat after this style:

"Why are you loafing about here, you miserable cowards? Why are you not reporting yourselves at Washington? This is a resort for skulkers. Aren't you ashamed of yourselves?"

The biggest fellow of the group was terribly angry, and lifting his heavy sword, he thundered out:

"Repeat those words, old man, and I'll split your skull!"

Greeley threw off the old felt hat, exclaiming:

"Strike as soon as you please; I repeat what I have already said."

Every one present expected that the old man would be cut down, instead, the fellow turned on his heel, saying:

"Come away, boys, I won't strike the d——d lunatic."

Greeley gave them one contemptuous look, and took his departure.

MANUFACTURING MELANCHOLY.

Strange Reason Why a Sturdy Fellow Thought Himself in a Declining Way.

I met at lunch yesterday a young fellow of my acquaintance who told me with a lugubrious look that he was not so strong then as he had been the day before, that he should be weaker still on the following day, and so on to the close of his life.

I was much shocked at this painful announcement, supposing, of course, that he was suffering from some incurable organic disease, and that his doctor had just pronounced sentence of death upon him. The case seemed to be a particularly hard one, inasmuch as the fellow was apparently in the very flush of health, and I had long known him as a vigorous athlete.

I was casting about in my mind for something appropriate to say on the occasion, when he relieved my fears by stating the exact cause of the trouble.

"You see," he said, "yesterday was my thirty-fifth birthday, and after 35 all the authorities agree a man's bodily strength begins to decline. So, you understand, I am on the down track, bound to get weaker every day until I sink into the grave. Isn't that enough to make a fellow blue?"—Boston Post.

The Best Kind of Crop.

A Boston swell recently took a trip way down on Cape Cod.

He had occasion to drive from the station to his destination with a typical "Cape Codder," one of those keen but not over-brilliant-looking sons of the seacoast.

The Bostonian had noticed as they rode along, the bleak country, with its uninviting fields and sandy strips of land, and finally said to his companion:

"I don't see how you live in this forlorn looking country. What do you raise down here, anyway?"

"Wall," was the drawling answer, "we plant schoolhouses and raise men."

The Old Man's Mistake.

Mrs. Hendricks was entertaining some ladies at a select little 5 o'clock tea, and Bobby, who had been exceptionally well behaved, was in high feather.

"Ma," he said politely, as refreshments were being served, "may I have some tongue, please?"

"There isn't any tongue, Bobby."

"That's funny," commented Bobby, "I heard pa say there would be lots of it."

Mason and Dixon's Line.

Mason and Dixon's line derived its name from the surveyors, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon.

The "line" was 200 miles long and marked the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland and Virginia. It was marked by stone posts at intervals of one mile.

TEMPERANCE IN EATING.

The Vice and Mischief of Gluttony.

The vice of inordinate liquor-drinking is open and above-board, and its evils are so palpable that anyone may see them. Over-eating, on the other hand, is accompanied by evils that none but the sufferers and their physicians know much about.

Some years ago no less an authority than Sir Henry Thomson declared that he had been compelled by the facts constantly coming before him to accept the conclusion that more mischief in the form of actual disease, of impaired vigor, and of shortened life, has occurred to civilized men from erroneous habits in eating than from the habitual use of alcoholic drink, considerable as he knew that evil to be. He also declared himself in doubt whether improper and inordinate eating were not as great a moral evil as inordinate drinking.

The fabricators of our food have enough, indeed, to answer for. They make atrocious, edible raw material into indigestible finished products, and we eat them and suffer. But the cooks are not alone to blame.

People eat more than they should, and they eat what is agreeable to their palates, knowing that it will not be rejected by their stomachs. The habit of overeating is commonly made in childhood, when ignorance and sensation override moderation of appetite and reasonable caution; the child should be restricted to the food that it actually needs, and should not be allowed to make a hog of itself.

When the growth is attained, and the system no longer easily eliminates the waste material not necessary for the ordinary purposes of repair, then the body begins to score up fat beyond what is of use, and fags out the muscles in carrying it around; or, if there is no fattening with over-eating, there are dyspepsia, fevers, gout, rheumatism, biliousness and other ills.

A temperance organization which should lay down as its fundamental law abstinence from excessive eating, would do away with the greater part of the ordinary sicknesses among persons who should live up to the law.

HOW THREAD IS NUMBERED.

What Changes Have Been Introduced with the Sewing Machine.

Everybody knows the sizes of thread. Every seamstress knows whether she wants No. 30 or 60 or 120, and knows, when she hears the number, about what is the size of the strand referred to; but how the numbers happen to be what they are, and just what they mean, not one person in a thousand knows.

And yet it is a simple matter to explain, was the information accorded to a reporter by an employe of one of the largest spool cotton manufactories in the United States.

When 840 yards of yarn weigh 7,000 grains, a pound of cotton, the yarn is No. 1. If 1680 yards weigh a pound, it will be No. 2 yarn. For No. 50 yarn it would take 50 multiplied by 840 yards to weigh a pound. This is the whole of the yarn measurement.

The early manufactured thread was three-cord, and the thread took its number from the number of the yarn from which it was made. No. 60 yarn made No. 60 thread, though in point of fact the actual calibre of No. 60 thread would equal No. 20 yarn, being three 60 strands.

When the sewing machine came into the market as the great consumer, unreasoning in its work and inexorable in its demands for mechanical accuracy, six-cord cotton had to be made as a smoother product.

As thread numbers were already established, they were not altered for the new article, and No. 60 six-cord and No. 60 three-cord are identical in size as well as in number. To effect this the six-cord has to be made of yarn twice as firm as that demanded by the three-cord.

The No. 60 six-cord would be six strands of No. 120 yarn. Three-cord spool cotton is the same number as the yarn it is made of. Six-cord spool cotton is made of yarn that is double its number.

As simple a thing as thread is there are 2,000 different kinds made.—New York Mail and Express.

EARLY COACHES.

Brief History of These Cumbrous but Convenient Vehicles.

The first coach was made in Hungary, and called a "kochy," from the place (Kottse) where it was made, so that our children's name for it ("coachy-poachy") is more accurate than is supposed by their elders.

In France the first coach was manufactured for Jean De Lavel de Bois-Danphin, because his enormous bulk prevented his riding on horseback.

But long after that Queen Elizabeth had no coach, but was content to journey from London to Exeter on a pillion behind the Lord Chancellor—an historical picture which has yet got to be painted, I believe.

In Germany coaches were prohibited in 1588, "because," says the proclamation of the Duke of Brunswick, "manly virtue, sincerity, boldness, honesty, and resolution" were being lost to the aristocracy through its indolent habit of traveling on wheels.

In Spain the coachmen were done away with, for a curious reason: the Duke d'Olivares found that a State secret he had communicated to a friend in his coach had been overheard and revealed by his driver; whereupon a Royal decree was issued by which the place of the driver was made similar to that of our postillion—namely, on the first horse to the left.

It is strange, considering how our gilded youth pant to be coachmen, that none of them yearn to be postboys.—London News.

A Brave and Trustful Girl.

Young Man—"Are you not afraid, dear, to entrust your future happiness to my care? Remember, it may be a case of love in a cottage."

Girl (heroically)—"Ah, George, can you doubt my love? And besides, we spent last summer in Newport, you know, and the cottage we occupied was simply delightful."

THE MYSTERY OF THE COMB.

Use of This Aid to Personal Appearance in Religious Services.

It would be curious to know what mystic meaning our forefathers attached to so simple an act as that of combing the hair. Yet we learn from old chronicles of history that the hair of the priest or bishop was thus combed several times during divine service by one of the inferior clergy.

The comb is mentioned as one of the essentials for use during a high mass when sung by a Bishop, and both in English and foreign cathedrals they were reckoned among the costly possessions of the church. Some were made of ivory, some were carved, others gemmed with precious stones.

Among the combs specially known to history are those of St. Neot, St. Dunstan, and Malachias. That of St. Thomas the Martyr of Canterbury is still to be seen in the Church of St. Sepulchre, at Trumpington, and that of St. Cuthbert at Durham Cathedral.

From sundry references in old legends to the use of the comb in divination, and from its appearance in combination with pagan emblems on rudely sculptured stones in various parts of Scotland, it seems probable that this was one of the objects of pagan veneration which early Christian teachers deemed it prudent to adopt, investing it with some new significance.—Cornhill Magazine.

AVOID TIPPERS AND TIPPLERS.

A Wall Street Man's Advice To Fools Who Think of Speculating.

Speculation is a business that must be studied as a specialty, and though it is popularly believed that any man who has money can speculate, yet the ordinary man, without special training in the business, is liable to make as great a mistake in this attempt as the man who thinks he can act as his own lawyer, and who is said "to have a fool for a client."

The common delusion that expert knowledge is not required in speculation has wrecked many fortunes and reputations in Wall street, and is still very influential in its pernicious and illusory achievements.

Professional advice in Wall street, as in legal affairs, is worth paying for, and costs far less in the end than the chief "points" that are distributed profusely around the Street, thick as autumn leaves in Vallambrosa, and which only allure the innocent speculator to put his money where he is almost certain to lose it.

My advice to speculators who wish to make money in Wall street, therefore, is to ignore the counsel of the barroom "tippers" and "tipplers," turn their backs on "bucket shops," and when they want "points" to purchase, let them go to those who know.—Henry Clews.

Some Lively Wit.

An enviable quickness of repartee was shown by a French actor when the head of a goose was thrown on the stage. Advancing to the footlights, he said:

"Gentlemen, if any one among you has lost his head, I shall be glad to restore it at the conclusion of the piece."

Deservedly severe, also, was the reply of Descartes to a nobleman, who, seeing that he enjoyed the pleasure of the table remarked:

"I see, sir, that philosophers can sometimes indulge in good cheer."

"Why not?" asked Descartes. "Do you really imagine that Providence intended the good things of this earth only for the foolish and ignorant?"

Which Fiddle Do You Play?

In the grand orchestra of life everybody is anxious to play first fiddle. Nay, almost everybody does play it; for although the first fiddle absolute may take precedence of all the rest, yet every second fiddle is first fiddle to somebody.

As "fleas have smaller fleas to bite 'em and so on ad infinitum," so every man who tickles a superior has an inferior to tickle him.

If it were not for this pleasant arrangement we should have no social harmony, and it is only when this system of relations is disturbed that we experience discords and crashes.—New York Ledger.

Important Business.

"Oh, papa," she said with a blush, "young Mr. Chestnut who owns so many coal mines in Pennsylvania, is coming again this evening, and he says he wants to see you on some important business."

"All right, my dear," responded the old man, chucking her playfully under the chin, "I guess I know what the young man wants."

That evening Mr. Chestnut came to the point at once.

"Mr. Hendricks," he said boldly, "I want to ask you if you have laid in your winter's stock of coal."

Her Right Place.

"Have you any data on which to base a prognostication of the duration of the present period of excessive caloric in the circumambient atmosphere?" asked a young woman with spectacles of a man at the Union station yesterday.

"Yes'm," was the reply, "the next train for Boston leaves in half an hour."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

A Sensible Decision.

"J-John, d-dear," she sobbed. "D-did you ever think how near death is to us all? Wh-what would you ever d-do, dear J-John, if I should die?"

"Well," said John musingly, "I don't know as I had ever thought of it before, my dear, but now you speak of it, my first impression is that I should bury you."—Somerville Journal.

Sage Advice.

Young Softus (who is to escort the unattractive Miss Vinaigrette to dinner)—"But, my dear boy, how am I to entertain her? How can I flatter her when she is so homely? How—?"

Old Boy—"Don't do it. Speak only of the ugliness of others. She'll idolize you!"—Pittsburg Bulletin.

What Civil Engineering Is.

The art of directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man.—Thomas Tredgold.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, NOVEMBER 24, 1888.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

R. C. DAKE, 65 Merchants' Exchange.
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Fritz Augsburg, who committed suicide with poison in the Los Angeles jail, left a letter saying that he was not afraid to die on the gallows, he did not want to disgrace his family by being hanged. He said that it required more courage to take poison than to ascend a gallows.

The annual report of First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson shows that during the last fiscal year 12,288 fourth-class Postmasters were appointed. During the year 1,645 Postoffices were discontinued and the whole number of Postoffices increased was 2,229.

The rumor is gaining currency that Cleveland contemplates appointing Private Secretary Lamont Judge-Advocate General of the United States Army, in place of General Swann, now under suspension.

Consul Mason writes to Washington from Marseilles that the French wheat crop is 20,834,952 bushels short of last year. He predicts that France will need nearly all the wheat the United States can afford to export.

A carload of possums has arrived from Missouri to stock a 'possum farm in Fresno county. This new industry is to furnish the colonies of colored Southerners with their popular dish.

The Protestant Church of Los Angeles having invited the Catholics to unite with them in a crusade against vice, the latter declined on the ground that the former are heretics.

A few days before the election twenty extramen ware added to the San Francisco Custom House force. Two days after the election the twenty Democratic voters were discharged, pressure of work being over.

Mrs. Henry Jones, daughter of Noah Webster, of dictionary fame, died on the 16th inst., at Bridgeport, Conn., aged 90 years.

L. M. Pusby, of Kansas City, writes the Pomona Postmaster offering the writer of the Murchison letter $75 a week for ten months to travel with a dime museum.

Sixty vessels, loading with grain, are icebound in the Sea of Azov, and are likely to remain during the Winter.

A recount elects Republican Wheeler from the Tenth Minnesota Congressional District.

It is believed in Washington that a Californian will be a member of Harrison's Cabinet.

Rhode Island has abolished the property voting, by an amendment to the Constitution.

It is expected that Cleveland will connect himself with a large trust company in an executive capacity.

Nevada, according to population, gave Harrison a larger majority than any other State.

The British cruiser Hyacinthe has taken possession of Cook's Islands in the name of the British Government.

In Cherokee county, Alabama, a Union soldier defeated an ex-Confederate for the Legislature. The hatchet is buried there.

Quincy A. Brooks, Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, has been dismissed.

The California almond crop this year amounts to $2,000,000.

Last week a forty-foot whale was killed in Oakland Creek.

On the 16th, at Colton, Henry Thompson suicided with a rifle.

Salinas was last week lighted with electricity for the first time.

Trains from the East are crowded with passengers for Washington Territory.

The Riverside raisin crop this year is estimated to be worth $250,000.

The Knights of Labor adopted strong resolutions against foreign immigration.

Mississippi gave Cleveland 55,380 majority.

On Monday 1,789 immigrants landed at New York.

United States Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, has been re-elected.

Rear-Admiral Baldwin died on Saturday last at New York.

Perry Belmont has been appointed Minister to Spain.

On the 16th, Mrs. Abram F. Greene, of Alameda, suicided.

The Oakland Evening Sentinel is dead.

There are 246 veterans at the Yountville Home.

FRAUDULENT TAXATION.

The State Board of Equalization has the following to say in regard to the assessment of property in this State:

"While the Board may in time effect an equalization of the values between counties, there is an inequality between the assessments of real and personal property that the Board cannot rectify. In 1878 real estate and improvements were valued at $457,821,706, and 1888 at $909,635,331; an increase of 98 per cent. In 1878 the personal property, exclusive of money, was assessed at $107,926,342, and in 1888 at $145,861,108; an increase of 35 per cent. Merchandise was assessed in 1878 at $25,779,855, and in 1888 at $34,803,462; an increase of 35 per cent. Money in 1878 was assessed at $9,103,455, and in 1888 at $11,309,005; an increase of only 24 per cent. When we reflect upon the wonderful progress that this State has made in the building of towns and centers where the commodities of merchants and personal property and banks aggregate, it needs no argument to show that the money and merchandise of this State, in a large degree, escape taxation. In January, 1888, according to the Bank Commissioners' report, there was "money on hand" in the savings and commercial banks to the amount of $17,090,873, being $5,781,868 more than the whole amount assessed on the first Monday in March of that year.

It is thus seen that the burden of taxation is borne by the landed interest. Money and personal property have a fixed value, and the latter can at all times be readily exchanged for the former, and this quality of interchangeability adds to the value of personal property. The orchardist or vineyardist is assessed for his improvements in the way of trees and vines for from three to five years before one dollar of profit is realized, or he is certain that the proper plantation is made suitable to the climate or soil, or that the product will find a market. To add to his burden, the money which he invariably is compelled to borrow being taxed, he pays the taxes on the same in form of any increased rate of interest. There is also an inequality in the taxation of real estate. Mining claims and improvements were assessed in 1888, in March, $5,773,316, yet the State Mineralogist reports that the output of gold in 1887, ending December 31st, was $13,662,923, showing conclusively that mining claims are assessed below their value, even relatively to other lands. The purpose of the Board has been and is now to point out to Assessors the faults and deficiencies of their assessment of one year, so as to remedy them the next year. In this way the work of equalization may be carried on successfully without resorting to the harsh, though legally just, method of an increase, by the Board, of the assessment roll.

Supervisors can do much to remedy the evils of ill-proportioned assessments, but they are not generally alive to their duty. There is a widespread opinion among Supervisors' gained from a decision of the Supreme Court, that a complaint must be made formally that property has been under-assessed before the Board can take steps to increase the assessment. That decision was rendered before the adoption of the new Constitution, which expressly declares that the Supervisors, under such rules as they prescribe, have power to increase or lower any assessment contained in the assessment roll. County equalization, as usually conducted, is a farce, and it will continue to be so until citizens of the county awake to the necessity of adjusting the differences of valuation in the county as the prime and essential foundation for the equalization between counties."

The assessment of "merchandise" and "money" referred to in the above report shows that gross frauds are perpetrated in our large cities and populous counties by property owners in "giving in" their assessment lists, and by the Deputy Assessors, who do most of the assessing in such counties, in accepting the valuation of the owners. It cannot be denied that property in this State is not listed at anything near its cash value, as the law requires. We believe we are within bounds when we assert that there were $12,000 and $15,000 stocks of merchandise in San Francisco that were assessed for half their value. If the Board desire the Assessors to do their duty, why not strengthen them by upholding them in their assessments, instead of reducing their rolls from ten to twenty per cent., as it did with Los Angeles, Fresno and other booming counties last Summer? The Assessors of such counties should be better judges of the value of their county real estate than members of the State Board who reside in San Francisco or Monterey. The Los Angeles assessment was not as high as the owners valuation, but the Board reduced their roll, and did an injustice to the rest of the State.

THE STATE.—The total vote is 220,570—Harrison 125,645, Cleveland 117,837, Curtis 1,350, Fisk 5,741. Harrison's plurality 7,811, majority 720. The Republicans elected Chief Justice Beatty and Associate Justice Works, Congressmen De Haven, McKenna, Morrow and Vandever. The Democrats re-elected Biggs, and Phelps and Clunie are in doubt. The Legislature is Democratic.

Which Was It? Bacon or Shakespeare.

The authorship of the dramatic productions attributed to the last of the above named is agitating literary circles to the very centre, but affects the practical masses far less than the momentous question, how to regain or preserve health, that essential of bodily and mental activity, business success and the "pursuit of happiness." We can throw far more light on this latter subject than the most profound Shakespearian can on the question first propounded. If the system is depleted, the nerves shaky; if indigestion or constipation bothers one at times, or constantly; if the skin is yellow and tongue furred as in biliousness; if there are premonitory twinges of oncoming rheumatism or neuralgia; if the kidneys are inactive—use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest recuperant of an age prolific in beneficial and successful remedies. Remember, if malaria threatens or afflicts, that it neutralizes the poison and fortifies the system.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

HON. O. F. HAKES,
Judge of the Superior Court of Mono county, State of California.

We, the Grand Jury of Mono county, impaneled for the November Term of the Superior Court, held in and for said County A. D. 1888, respectfully submit to your Honor, this our final report:

On the organization of the Grand Jury, the several Committees were appointed.

The Hon. W. H. Virden, District Attorney of said Mono county, appeared before us and gave us such information as was known to himself. There being no complaints or indictments to investigate, the Committees proceeded to examine the county officers books and accounts. They have reported as follows, which reports have been approved by Committee of the Whole:

The Committee examined the books, accounts and vouchers of the Auditor and Treasurer, and report as follows:

Balance in Treasury Nov. 12, '87	$16,464 77
Receipts from various sources from that date up to Nov. 17, 1888	60,032 51
Grand Total	$76,497 28
Disbursements made from Nov. 12, '87 to November 17, 1888, amount to	50,313 58
Leaving a balance of	$26,183 70

in the Treasury, which we found therein by actual count, represented by coin, currency, balance with Wells, Fargo & Co., redeemed bonds, Swamp Land vouchers, Orders of State School money, Mining Warrant, etc., and apportioned to the various funds. Both officials deserve credit for the excellent and business-like manner in which their books are kept.

We find the books of the Board of Supervisors kept in a neat and comprehensive manner and written up to date. We find the bills allowed during the last year, with a few exceptions, to have been properly itemized and attested. It is our opinion that the amount of money expended on several of the county roads is far in excess of the labor performed.

The last Grand Jury called the attention of the Board of Supervisors to the excessive salary paid the County Physician. This unreasonable allowance we find to have been repeated, and we earnestly appeal to the incoming Board to avoid this willful extravagance, and fix his compensation in accordance with the services rendered.

The District Attorney has collected $1,642 44. Of this amount he paid to the Treasurer $1,340 44, the Tax Collector $280, and F. Hanson, Justice of the Peace, Bridgeport Township, $22.

We find there has been a total disregard of the provisions of Section 811-812 and 813 of the Penal Code in the few cases where warrants for arrest have been issued by the township magistrates under the provisions of Title III., Chapter IV, of said Penal Code, and we recommend and insist that the District Attorney call the attention of all magistrates to these Sections, to the end that needless expense may be avoided and that the liberty of the citizen shall not be taken away in the first instance by an affidavit on hearsay testimony.

The total amount of the Assessment Roll for the year 1888 is $987 544. The Assessor has collected $771 49 on personal property, which has been paid to the Treasurer. The Assessor, J. J. Welch, is entitled to credit for the manner in which he has performed his duties and kept his accounts.

The books and accounts of the Superintendent of Public Schools are kept in a very neat and legible form, and all agree with the accounts of the County Treasurer and County Auditor.

The books of the Tax Collector show that from December 5th, 1887 to November 12, 1888, there has been collected from

Licences	$15,684 50
Real Estate and Improvement Taxes	26,848 45
Delinquent Taxes, 1887	2,112 38
Poll and Hospital Taxes, 1887	42 00
Total	$44,677 33

which amount has been paid into the County Treasury.

There are at present 3 persons in the County Hospital, to wit: Irish Mayfield, James Henry and Mrs. Biggs, and from information the institution is conducted to the best interests of the inmates.

In the Bodie Jail there are at present no prisoners, and we have heard no complaints against the Jailor.

The amount of fees collected by the Sheriff from Nov. 1, 1887, to November 1, 1888, amounts to $2,956 10, which has been paid to the Treasurer, as shown by the Treasurer's receipt.

The Coroner has had but one case this year.

In the office of Public Administrator we find four cases well advanced toward a settlement and awaiting the approval of the Judge; and two cases in a fair way to a settlement.

In the office of Justice of the Peace Francis Hanson, we find three cases on the docket not finished; we find the books to be kept in a neat and correct manner.

The County Recorder's books are properly written up and kept in a neat and business-like manner. On examining the Fee Book we find that the Recorder has collected in fees from Nov. 1, 1887, to Nov. 1, 1888, the sum of $702 75, which amount has been paid to the County Treasurer.

We have carefully examined the books of the County Clerk and find them neatly and correctly kept. He has collected in fees from Nov. 1, 1887, to Nov. 1, 1888, the sum of $699 50, all of which has been paid to Treasurer.

The Grand Jury, in a body, visited the County Jail, and found it, as we trust it may always be, without an inmate, cleanly, well ventilated, and ready to receive evildoers.

We respectfully call the attention of the incoming Board of Supervisors, to the necessity of providing a suitable place for the proper filing and care of county papers and documents, now stored in closets and attic, and suggest for such purpose the unused and vacant room adjoining Department No. 1. We also recommend that immediate, temporary, repairs be made to the leaky roof of the County Court House, and as soon as the weather permits, the aforesaid Board of Supervisors have it properly and permanently repaired.

Justifiable complaints having been brought before us in regard to the neglected and dangerous state of the Bodie and Big Meadows Toll Road, we not only recommend, but we demand of, the incoming Board of Supervisors, to suspend the collection of toll on said road, until such time as it is thoroughly repaired.

We are pleased to report the financial condition of the county, good; and that there has been a disposition to curtail expenses in all branches of the County Government, except in a few instances.

It is the sense of this Grand Jury, that the incoming Board of Supervisors offer a reward of Fifty ($50) dollars for information convicting any white person of selling or giving liquor to Indians; also a reward of Twenty-five ($25) dollars, for information convicting a Chinaman of same offence.

We have been afforded free access to all record books by the respective county officials, and return our thanks to them for the assistance rendered and courtesy displayed. Respectfully submitted.

November 19, 1888.

JOHN F. MILLNER, Foreman.

AUGUST SEILER,	A. F. BEYANT,
W. H. OSBORNE,	J. M. MILLER,
H. L. LEAVITT.	WM. SHIMMIN.
J. H. STURGEON,	M. M. WALTZE.
J. F. OWENS,	G. W. VANSICKLE,
A. H. ALLEN,	JAMES MCCALLUM,
P. G. HUGHES,	J. F. CROWELL,
GEO. CHICHESTER,	C. C. TURNER,
JOHN H. CONNEL,	JOE A. BROWN.

DELEGATE JOLLY.

The Chicago News' Indianapolis special says: General Harrison, with his overcoat turned up to his ears and hat down over eyes, surprised every one in the rotunda of the Denison House by dropping in democratically yesterday morning. Going to the cigar stand and buying a paper, a small crowd gathered around him. George W. Jolly, of Kentucky, who was the one Kentuckian who voted for Harrison on the first ballot at Chicago and who was faithful to the end, was present. Jolly is a young and rather bashful man apparently, and had not yet met the President-elect. He went up diffidently and introduced himself, saying: "General Harrison, my name is Jolly." "Not Jolly, of Kentucky?" inquired the General, turning his back upon the little court about him, and confronting the newcomer. "Yes sir, I'm that Jolly." The General expressed great pleasure at the meeting, and said that Jolly must dine with him. His cordiality took Jolly off his feet. He was awed at the idea of actually dining with the President-elect, and stammered some kind of an excuse about going some other time, but the President-elect took charge of the matter, put his arm through Jolly's and walked him off out of the hotel. What he did with him nobody knows, for he has not been seen since. "By the Lord, I wish I had known that was Jolly," said an envious-looking Indianian. "I tell you that fellow is in luck. He came out for Harrison on the first ballot against heavy pressure, and you bet he made a friend that will stay by him. Harrison never forgets a thing like that. They had lots of fun at Chicago during the convention guying Mr. Jolly of Kentucky and Mr. Luckey of Ohio, but those men have the laugh on their side now."

MISCELLANEOUS

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.

The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE.

I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of MY INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

TYPE METAL

For Sale at

This Office

PRIME MOVERS.

Their Importance as Substitutes for Unintelligent Manual Labor.

The introduction of prime movers as a mere substitute for unintelligent manual labor is in itself a great aid to civilization and to the raising of humanity by rendering it very difficult, if not impossible, for a human being to obtain a livelihood by unintelligent work—the work of the horse in the mill or the turnspit.

But there are prime movers and prime movers—those of small dimensions and employed for purposes where animal power or human power might be substituted, and those which attain ends that by no conceivable possibility could be attained at all by the exertion of muscular power.

Compare a galley, a vessel propelled by oars, with the modern Atlantic liner; and first let us assume that prime movers are non-existent and that this vessel is to be propelled galley fashion.

Take her length as some 600ft., and assume that place be found for as many as 400 oars on each side, each oar worked by three men, or 2,400 men; and allow that six men under these conditions could develop work equal to one horse-power; we should have 400 horse-power. Double the number of men and we should have 800 horse-power, with 4,800 men at work and at least the same number in reserve, if the journey is to be carried on continuously.

Contrast the puny result thus obtained with the 12,500 horse-power given forth by a large prime mover of the present day, such a power requiring, on the above mode of calculation, 117,000 men at work and 117,000 in reserve; and these to be carried in a vessel 600ft. in length. Even if it were possible to carry this number of men in such a vessel, by no conceivable means could their power be utilized so as to impart to it a speed of 20 knots.

This illustrates how a prime mover may not only be a mere substitute for muscular work, but may afford the means of attaining an end that could not by any possibility be attained by muscular exertion, no matter what money was expended or what galley-slave suffering was inflicted.

Take again the case of a railway locomotive. From 400 to 600 horse-power developed in an implement, which, even including its tender, does not occupy an area of more than 50 square yards, and drawing it 60 miles an hour. Here again the prime mover succeeds in doing that which no expenditure of money or of life could enable us to obtain from muscular effort.

To what and to whom are these meritorious prime movers due? I answer to the application of science—and to the labors of the civil engineer, using that term in its full and proper sense as embracing all engineering other than military.—Sir Frederick Bramwell.

OPINIONS ABOUT INSECTS.

Some of Them Superstitious and All of Them Interesting.

The Koran says all flies shall perish save one, the bee fly.

It is regarded as a death warning in Germany to hear a cricket's cry.

The Tapuya Indians in South America say the devil assumes the form of a fly.

Rain is, in some parts of our own country, expected to follow unusually chirping of crickets.

Flies are sometimes regarded as furnishing prognostications in the weather, and even of other events.

Spaniards, in the sixteenth century, believed that spiders indicated gold, where they were found in abundance.

Although a sacred insect among the Egyptians, the beetle receives but little notice in folk lore. It is unlucky in England to kill one.

In Germany it is said to indicate good luck to have a spider spring his web downwards towards you, but bad luck when he rises towards you.

The grasshopper is a sufficiently unwelcome visitant of himself in this country, but in Germany his presence is further said to announce strange guests.

A Welsh tradition says bees came from Paradise, leaving the garden when man fell, but with God's blessing, so that wax is necessary in the celebration of the mass.

The ancients generally maintained that there was a close connection between bees and the soul. Porphyry speaks of "those souls which the ancients called bees."

It is said that upon the back of the seven year locust there sometimes appear marks like a letter of the alphabet. When this looks like a W it is thought that war is imminent.

German tribes regard stag beetles as diabolic, and all beetles are detested in Ireland, more especially a bronze variety known as "goodlie." It is also believed that to see a beetle will bring on a rainstorm the next day.

There are said to be no spiders in Ireland, nor will spiders spin their web in an Irish oak nor on a cedar roof. A spider is said to have saved Mohammed from his pursuers by spinning its web across a cave where he sought refuge. The same is said of David in the Cave of Adullam.

THE MINISTER'S HARD TIME.

A Victim of Unreasonable Social Tyranny and Faultfinding.

First Dame—"How do you like your new minister?"

Second Dame—"Well, he never shirks his pastoral duties, I can say that for him. He attended sixteen funerals and seventeen private christenings last week."

"He did?"

"Yes, and he was present at all the mite societies, church sociables, class meetings, etc., besides being at six evening parties given by members of the congregation. His wife told me he had not been in his own home half an hour a day except at meal time, and the evening entertainments and bedside visiting had kept him up so late that he only got about four hours sleep."

"How noble! He must be a treasure of a minister."

"Yes, in that respect we can't complain, but most of us are much dissatisfied with him, and I think we shall make a change soon."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Oh, he preaches such poor sermons."—Living Church.

Right in Style.

Lady shopper—"But aren't these shoes awfully large?"

Salesman—"They look large, lady, but that's the style affected nowadays. They will pinch your feet just the same as those you have always worn."

"Oh, well, in that case—yes, I suppose I may as well take them."—Boston Transcript.

LEGAL.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal.

THE ASSESSMENT BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1888, has been placed in my hands and Notice is hereby given, that I will be in the places mentioned at the time specified for the purpose of receiving payment for the same:

ANTELOPE—At James Todkill's Store, December 4th and 5th.

CLINTON—At J. H. Sheean's Store, December 7th.

LUNDY AND MONO LAKE.—At Judge Manly's Court Room, December 10th.

BENTON.—At W. Shimmin's Store, December 13th and 14th.

BODIE—At Occidental Hotel, December 27th 28th and 29th.

BRIDGEPORT—At Tax Collector's Office at any time.

And Notice is hereby given that Taxes will be Delinquent on the last Monday in December, 1888, at 6 o'clock, P. M., and unless paid prior thereto, 5 per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

WAT. MORGAN,
Tax Collector.

Dated October 22d, 1888. o27-4t

ARTICLES OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF MONO. }

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO HEREBY certify that we are partners transacting the business of sheep-raising in this State, at Antelope Valley, in the County of Mono, under the firm name and style of TERRY AND TAYLOR; that the names in full of all the members of such partnership are Reuben Terry and Charles H. Taylor, and that the places of our respective residences are set opposite our respective names hereunto subscribed.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this First day of November, A. D., 1888.

Names.	Residence.
REUBEN TERRY,	Antelope Valley, Mono County, Cal.
CHARLES H. TAYLOR,	Antelope Valley, Mono County, Cal.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF MONO. }

On this First day of November in the year One thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, before me, J. L. Brooks, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the said County of Mono, personally appeared Reuben Terry and Charles H. Taylor, personally known to me to be the same persons whose names are subscribed to the said within instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my private seal, (having no seal of office) the day and year in this certificate first above written.

J. L. BROOKS, [Seal]
Justice of the Peace.

Indorsed: Certificate of Co-partnership of Reuben Terry and Charles H. Taylor.
Filed Nov. 1, 1888.
n3-4w. O. H. KISTER, Clerk.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 6, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Mono county, at Bridgeport,

NOVEMBER 26, 1888,

viz: DAVID DELANIA ELDER, Preemption D. S. No. 1155, for the S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 8, Tp. 8. N. R. 23 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Wood Larson, John McKay, Sheldon Frost and William McKay, all of Coleville, Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o13 td Register.

DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
SACRAMENTO, CALA.,
November 3rd, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PETER VALLEM, of Woodfords P. O., Alpine Co., Cala., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 4, for the N ½ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 20; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 29; N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 30, and S 32 ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 19, T. 11 N., R. 20 E., M. D. B. & M., before the Superior Judge of said Alpine county, at Markleeville, Cal., on the

22ND DAY OF DECEMBER, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land:

John W. Sherman, Lyman D. Barber, William Cloeston and Dietrich Heimsoth, all of Woodfords P. O., Alpine Co., Cala.

n10 td SELDEN HETZEL, Register.

Desert Land, Final Proof. Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Sacramento, Cal.,
Sept. 28th, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

FRITZ NEDDENREIF,

of Woodfords, Alpine Co., Cala., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 12, for the

N W ¼ of N E ¼ & N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 18, T 11, N R, 20 E, M D M,

before the County Clerk at Markleeville, Cal., on the

24th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land:

Joseph Scossa, Fritz Neddenreif, Sr., Henry Neddenreif and Fred. Bruns, all of Woodfords P. O., Cal.

o6-td SELDEN HETZEL, Register.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIONEER SALOON,

CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,

BRIDGEPORT.

☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon.

su2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT C. C. Turner of the Bridgeport Livery Stable, is my authorized agent at Bridgeport. All orders left at the stable will be promptly attended to.

GEORGE MOYLE.

Bridgeport, February 10th, 1888.

ADVERTISE

IN THE

CHRONICLE-UNION.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, NOVEMBER 24, 1888.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Sheriff Morgan left for Butte county on Sunday to visit his mother, who is very sick.

Sheriff-elect Cody was here on Tuesday.

FREIGHT.—Ney's four big wagons arrived on Thursday from Carson with freight for this place and Lundy. Russell will probably be here to-morrow with another instalment of goods for our merchants. Johnson's team came in on Tuesday and went on to Bodie next morning.

BONDS FILED.—All, or nearly all, of the recently elected officers have filed their bonds in the County Clerk's office. All the millionaires of the county are represented on these certificates of character.

THE WEATHER.—We had a two-inch fall of snow on Sunday night, and about the same amount on Thursday night. Yesterday was an unpleasant day. To-day has been pleasant.

THE "PINK-EYE."—As this horse disease is prevalent in this county we refer those interested to an article in another column—"Cure for the Pink-eye."

The eclipse of the sun which takes place on January 1st is to be an event of great astronomical interest. Harvard College has made arrangements to send out expeditions to observe the phenomenon. In the New York Sun the point selected for one of them is thus stated: "In California the party will take a position near the town of Willows, in the Sacramento Valley, the observing station having an altitude of 2,000 feet above the sea level. The distance from San Francisco is about 200 miles." Five persons will compose the expedition, and they will be provided with photographic and other apparatus for use upon the ground. The line of totality crosses the valley between Chico and Gridley.

The official canvass of the vote of Connecticut gives Cleveland a plurality of 346. For Governor, Morris, D., has a plurality of 1415, but under the legal requirement that the majority of all the votes cast are necessary for election, no choice was made and the Legislature, being Republican, will elect Bulkley, a Republican. The Congressional delegation stands: Republicans 3, Democrats 1.

It is expected that Cleveland will continue to urge upon Congress the necessity for a revision of the tariff and the reduction of taxation, and in view of the result of the election it would not be surprising if he should intimate that he would sign the Senate tariff bill should it be adopted before his term of office expires.

The distillery and warehouse belonging to the Cooper Wine Company, at Los Gatos, were totally destroyed by fire Tuesday. The fire originated from an explosion of gas from the still, ignited by lamps. The warehouse contained a large quantity of brandy, which was all lost.

The people of Willows and vicinity intend to make a vigorous fight in the approaching session of the Legislature to have Colusa county divided, creating a new county with Willows as the capital.

John Y. Y. Smith was the only Republican elected for the lower House of the Arizona Legislature. At Phœnix the Democratic Sheriff only had a majority of one vote.

The Board of City Trustees of Petaluma has passed an ordinance forbidding street parades and gatherings on the streets. This is to rid the town of the Salvation Army.

A valuable horse belonging to R. McEnerny, a farmer near Chico, had one of its legs injured in a barbed wire fence a few days ago and bled to death.

President-elect Harrison's mail is burdened with letters applying for appointments and informing him that many babies have been named after him.

At the election Tuesday the proposed charter for Stockton was adopted by a majority of 126 in a total vote of 1570.

The official count of Alabama shows that Cleveland received 117,310 votes, Harrison 57,197, and Fisk 583.

Wm. H. Mills, of San Francisco, has been elected Land Agent of the Oregon and California Railroad.

During the first nine months of 1888 the Southern Pacific carried 5,360 tons of raisins East from California.

Already 2,000 people have arrived at Los Angeles since the election, and excursions arrive every day.

An experiment is being made in the growing of sugar cane in Tulare county.

Dr. F. E. Bailey, a pioneer citizen of Santa Cruz, died Monday.

There is a shortage in the box-key fund at the Santa Rosa Postoffice.

The Nevada City Herald will be changed from a daily to a tri-weekly.

The Pomona Winery bought 21,000 tons of grapes this year.

CURE FOR THE "PINK-EYE."

"At this season of the year, a disease prevalent in horses is commonly known as pink-eye," said Dr. W. F. Cutler, the veterinary surgeon, to a Bee reporter today. "But that term is very misleading. The proper name for the disease is Inzootic nephritas. It is a disease of the kidneys. The presence of the disease in an animal may be determined by these symptoms.—The horse becomes drowsy, and the eyelids seem heavy and droop so as almost to close the eyes at times. Water is frequently discharged from them. The hind legs, and sometimes the fore legs, become swollen, rendering locomotion very painful to the afflicted horse. In many cases the symptoms would mislead an owner into the belief that his horse had foundered. The disease attacks the kidneys principally, and only shows in the eyes through sympathy of the organs of sight with the diseased kidneys. The treatment is not at all complicated and if administered in time may be the means of saving many valuable animals. The horses should be taken from work immediately upon the appearance of the symptoms indicated, and should be given only one hour's work each day to afford the necessary amount of exercise. Water should not be given to the horse in greater quantity than six gallons a day. About four ounces of Glauber salts should be dissolved every night with bran mash, using hot water to mix the salts with the bran. The horse should be kept warm. If this simple treatment is faithfully carried out, a cure should result in from five to eight days. It is difficult for a person unacquainted with diseases in horses to handle a case intelligently unless he knows what the ailment is, and it should be understood that the disease I speak of is not one of the eyes, but of the kidneys. It is sometimes necessary in severe cases to call in aid, but I think that the treatment referred to will be found to effect a cure in most cases."—Sacramento Bee.

Congressman Bacon, of the Newburgh, N. Y., District, was defeated by nearly 500 majority, as a reward of merit for voting for the Mills Free Trade bill.

The Oroville Citrus Fair will open December 18th and continue to and include the 22d.

A tin mine has been located in Shasta county.

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NOVEMBER 24, 1888.

ANGLO-JEWISH NAMES.

The Meanings of Cowan, Hart, Lion, Sachs, Brown, Wolf, Fisher, Etc.

It is not quite correct to say that Jews ever change their original names. In the synagogues they bear throughout their lives the Hebrew names—in the traditional Oriental form of So-and-so son of So-and-so—given to them shortly after their birth.

The instability of the names by which they are known to the world is due to the fact that originally, like all Oriental peoples, they had no family names, and that wherever they have congregated very closely together the secular use of the traditional genealogical forms has been tenaciously preserved. In some countries, such as Germany and Austria, special legislation has been found necessary to compel them to adopt fixed surnames.

As, at different times, they have come into closer contact with the Gentile world, they have themselves seen the necessity of surnames; and it is not surprising, if, under these circumstances, some of them should have chosen the most sonorous and distinguished they could find.

The foreign surnames and place names preserved by the Jews of England form a small epitome of the history of the Israelitish Dispersion. Side by side with the Hebrew Abraham are the Egyptian Moses, and the English Mordaunt, the Greek Alexander and Margolies, the Latin Marcus, and the Arabic Mocatta.

Those derived from mediæval house signs are Rothschild, Adler, Ganz, Schiff, Strauss, Emberkron, etc.

Some of the occupation names are interesting. Rophe is Hebrew for physician, and Rappoport is a corruption of Rophe d' Oporto; Julfon is Hebrew for money changer, and Mocatta is Arabic for mason.

More strictly Anglo-Jewish are the natural assimilations of Hebrew and Jewish names to English forms. Thus, Coleman is a corruption of Kalman, which is an abbreviation of Kalonymos, the Greek translation of the Hebrew *Shem Tob* (Good Name).

Bonny is derived through Bondi, from a Latin translation of *Yom Tob* (Good Day).

Phillips comes from the Hebrew Uri or Meier, both meaning "light," through the Greek equivalent Phœbus and its German-Polish diminutive Pheibul.

Saville is a more natural corruption of Samuel than is generally imagined, seeing that in Germany the Scriptural name has been shortened into Sanvel, and in England we have the authority of Mr. Weller, senior, to spell it with a "we."

Freeman is from the German Friedmann, a translation and apocopation of Shalom ben Menachem.

Hayman is derived through Hyman and Hyan from the Hebrew Hahn (life). Jessel is from Echeskel, the Hebrew pronunciation of Ezekiel.

Yates is from Goetz, an abbreviation of Gottschalk, which in Low German means "God's servant," and is a literal translation of Elijakim.

Among simpler changes are Cowan—Cohen, Lewin—Levi, Victor—Avigdor, Archer—Asher, Jessop—Joseph, and Soman and Slowman—Solomon.

Curious instances of misdirected translations are afforded by the names Marchant and Chapman, both of which are Anglicizations of the German Kaufmann or Handelsmann. Originally, however, neither of these names meant "merchant" among the Teutonic Jews.

Kaufmann is a corruption of Koppelman, of which the first two syllables are a German diminutive of Jacob and the third an abbreviation of Menachem, the whole being a contraction of Jacob ben Menachem.

Handelsmann has a similar history, being derived from Elchanon ben Menachem, through Handl, a recognized German diminutive of Elchanon.

In the same way Seligman is a contraction of Selig ben Menachem, and Felberman a corrupted contraction of Phœbus (Uri) ben Menachem.

Katz, which one of these days will perhaps be Anglicized 'nto Cat, is derived from the initials of *Kohen Tzedek* (priest of righteousness), Schatz, which in Hungary has actually been translated into Kincz, the Magyar for "treasure," is from Schliach Tzibur (Messenger of the Congregation); Babad is from Ben Ab Beth Din (Son of the President of the House of Judgment); Sack is from Sera Kadosh (Holy Posterity), and when the name of a town beginning with s is added—as, for example, Sera Kadosh Speyer (Holy Posterity of Speyer)—it becomes Saks or Sachs, which has been frequently mistaken for an abbreviation of Sachsen (Saxony); Bram is from Ben Rabbi Moses; Bran (corrupted into Braun, and translated into Brown), from Ben Rabbi Nachman; Bard, from Ben Rabbi David; Bersal, from Ben Rabbi Solomon, the Levite, and Bril, from Ben Rabbi Judah the Levite.

The exegetical names are also peculiarly Jewish. They consist of equivalents for Hebrew names derived from collocations in Biblical texts.

Thus the comparisons in Jacob's blessing furnish equivalents for Benjamin in Wolf, for Judah in Lion, and for Naphtali in Hart. Fisher is an equivalent for Ephraim, because it was foretold (Gen. xlviii., 19) that he should multiply exceedingly, and the fish is a symbol of fruitfulness. It is also sometimes a substitute for Moses, because Pharaoh's daughter, in giving him his name, said (Exodus ii., 10): "For I drew him out of the water."

Goldsmith has been sometimes adopted as an equivalent for Uri, on the strength of the verse in Exodus (xxxi., 4) which describes Bezaleel ben Uri as "cunning to work in gold." This is the case with the English family of Goldsmid, which is descended from a certain Rabbi Uri Halevi.—St. James Gazette.

The Wiggles of Wakefulness.

Lillian had an uncomfortable way of waking before light and expecting the family to rise with her at what they considered an unbearably early hour.

"Lillie, you must lie still and try to sleep," said her mother one morning, when this early bird began to chirp.

"I'll try," said the child, and so she did, but it was to no purpose. In five minutes she was sitting up in bed playing with her little pink toes. This time her mother growing impatient, as sleepy people have been known to do, summarily extinguished her under the bed clothes, saying in despair:

"Lillian, I told you to try once more to go to sleep!"

"I know I did, mamma," said truthful Lillian, "and I did try, but the wake-wigs in me so I can't keep still!"

CURIOUS TOILET RECIPES.

Some of Them Culled from the Manuscripts of Ancient Egypt.

Curious hair recipes occur on some of the papyri, some of which are very absurd.

One to prevent the hair from turning gray directs that a salve should be made from the blood of a black calf cooked in oil; in another that of a black bull is preferred for the same object; evidently the color of the animal was to pass through the salve into the hair.

In another place we read of the tooth of a donkey dipped in honey being used for really strengthening the hair; and the ingredients for an ingenious compound are given for injuring the hair of a rival, and the counter remedy to be used by those who think their hair oil has been tampered with by a suspicious friend.

Cakes of some composition which absorbed oil were always placed on the heads of guests at feasts, and from them the oil trickled down through the hair. A most disagreeable practice this may seem to us, but to them it appears to have given great pleasure; and with the Egyptians, as with the Hebrews, oil was symbolical of joy and gladness.

Rouge and other coloring substances were used by women of Egypt to enhance, as they thought, their beauty; the eyes had often a green line underneath them; the lashes and eyebrows were penciled in black, and, as in modern Egypt, the nails were always stained red with a preparation from the henna plant.

In our museums we can see the little pots and vases formerly filled with these unguents and colors, and the pencils they used with them, as well as various sorts of combs and hairpins.

MONEY AND MATRIMONY.

The Frankly Expressed Views of a Wife on the Connection of These Two Things.

I am certain that money, or, rather, the want of it, is at the root of most failures in marriage. We have everything to make us happy but that, and I can assure you it is an evil of no mean growth or limited influence.

My husband is a soldier, and one of the very best and truest gentlemen on God's earth. I, his wife, and in many ways a very good one, for I combine intense economy with really good appearances (as far as they go), and I work very hard, and yet hold my own among the "society" people to whom we belong.

But, oh! if you had any idea of the "drive" that it is to do this. The struggle, I feel, is spoiling me. I am so cantankerous at home, so full of cares, so impatient and snappish, so annoyed at the smallest waste of money, that I am, I know it, often unbearable to my good man.

He would often settle the question, I feel, and let me live alone if we didn't love each other and the child so dearly.

ODD SLIPS IN DISCOURSE.

Some Entertaining Instances of Infelicities of Speech.

A lecturer said, all unconscious of his awkward expression:

"I must beg you to give me your undivided attention; indeed, it is absolutely impossible that you could form a true idea of the hideous animal of which we are about to speak, unless you keep your eyes fixed on me."

A certain preacher discoursing upon Bunyan and his works caused a titter among his hearers by exclaiming:

"In these days, my brethren, we want more Bunyans."

Another clergyman pleading earnestly with his parishioners for the construction of a cemetery for their parish, asked them to consider the "deplorable condition of 30,000 Christian Englishmen living without Christian burial."

Still more curious was this clerical slip. A gentleman said to the minister:

"When do you expect to see Deacon S. again?"

"Never," said the reverend gentleman solemnly, "the Deacon is in heaven."

THE VEHICLE OF THE FUTURE.

Prognostications That Make Us Want To Be Young Again.

A recent writer suggests that we shall in the next century have very little use for horses. He supposes airships to be not only an achievement, but to be as common as wagons are now.

The farmer has then only to hitch a load to his airboat, and lift it clear of trees, and move straight to market.

The effect of navigating the air will, however, be most marked on urban life. Cities will no longer be needed to any such extent as now. The airship, avoiding streets, can make a location in the country as desirable for a great store as one in a city.

Will not also a vast amount of land now needed for highways be given over to tillage? Go ahead and give us the airship.

The Everyday Puzzles of Life.

After a century of hot discussion we are not certain whether coffee is a wholesome stimulant or a deadly poison; whether we should have hot baths or cold or no baths at all; whether we should keep our feet dry or pay no attention to wet feet and soaked clothing; whether tobacco is a blessing or a curse, whether we over-eat or under-eat; whether we should eat at night or go to bed hungry; whether we should exercise more or should exercise less; whether we should drink much water or little.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A Cure for Sleeplessness.

Is sleeplessness curable? A correspondent who says he has tried the remedy and found it efficacious declares that thinking of a dream and going over and over the scene it presented will induce sleep.

He is entitled to be believed so far as his own experience goes, and at any rate he rightly urges that the expedient of counting numbers or repeating easy-flowing verses often, if not always, fails.

In the Art Gallery.

"You want to be careful of that umbrella," said an art dealer to a countryman who was indicating the fine points of a picture to his wife.

"All right, mister," responded the agriculturist. "I won't let go of that umbrel' till I git back home."—Utica Observer.

Variety the Spice of Life.

To an old couple, who boasted that they had lived man and wife for fifty years and never had a dispute, the listener replied:

"What a doleful, monotonous life you must have had!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Nice Distinction.

Very few people really believe in fortune tellers, but almost everybody is interested to know what the fortune teller says.—Somerville Journal.

CANNIBAL COOKERY.

Provision Made for His Guest by a Hospitable Rajah in Sumatra—Observations of the Maori Cuisine.

A friend of the writer, who for more than forty years has been in the employment of the Dutch Government, bears personal witness to the prevalence of cannibalism in Sumatra up to recent times.

He was once making scientific investigations in the interior of that island, and was being entertained in the most hospitable manner by the native Rajah, or chief of the place he was then in. A feast had been made to which he was bidden, and to which he went, taking his own native servant with him.

The banquet had proceeded for some time without interruption, went at last, as crown of the feast, a beautiful brown roast joint was brought from the back of the house to the open airy place where the repast was being held.

This was cut up without remark and handed round, and the Dutch gentleman was on the point of eating his portion, having raised part of it to his lips, when his servant rushed forward and stopped him, saying:

"Master, master, do not eat; it is a boy."

The chief, on being questioned, admitted, with no small pride at the extent of his hospitality, that hearing that the white man would feast with him, he had ordered a young boy to be killed and cooked in his honor, as the greatest delicacy obtainable, and that the joint before them was the best part, the thigh.

Early travelers in New Zealand always express astonishment, when they discover the cannibal propensities of the inhabitants, that so gentle and pleasant mannered a people could become on occasion such ferocious savages.

Earle, who wrote a very readable, intelligent, and but little known account of the Maoris very early in the present century, speaks of the gentle manners and kindly ways of a New Zealand chief, whom afterward he discovered to be an inveterate cannibal.

He relates that he visited the place where was cooking the body of a young slave girl that his friend had killed for the purpose. The head was severed from the body; the four quarters, with the principal bones removed, were compressed and packed into a small oven in the ground, and covered with earth.

It was a case of unjustifiable cannibalism. No revenge was gratified by the deed, and no excuse could be made that the body was eaten to perfect their triumph.

Earle says that he learned that the flesh takes many hours to cook, that it is very tough if not thoroughly cooked, but that it pulls in pieces, like a piece of blotting paper, if well done. He continues that the victim was a handsome, pleasant looking girl of 16, and one he used frequently to see about the Pah.—Gentleman's Magazine.

LEARNED MEN'S VIEWS ON CORSETS.

These Are Not So Bad After All When Not Laced Too Tight.

In the Biographical Section of the recent meeting of the British Association, the vexed question of stays and tight lacing was discussed in a separate department. The attendance of the fair sex was especially large. The general expectation which they apparently entertained that the paper would condemn the wearing of stays was, however, agreeably disappointed.

Mr. C. S. Roy, Professor of Pathology at Cambridge, and Mr. J. G. Adams, University Administrator of Pathology, who had announced a joint paper "On the Physiological Bearing of Waist Belts and Stays," blessed instead of banning these articles.

They had lately been making some pathological experiments, and had found that a good deal of the blood stored uselessly in the abdominal veins is, by slight pressure, placed advantageously at the disposal of the muscles, brain and skin.

This explains how men, as well as women, instinctively employ some method of abdominal compression, wearing waistbands or belts, or the more elaborate corsets, at periods of increased activity.

No doubt fashion has sometimes led to the distortion of the female figure by means of stays, but if not laced too tight the modern corset, by clasping the waist and supporting the bosom and back, constitutes a convenient combination of the different forms of girdle which have been found useful by the women of all civilized nations from the remotest times.

Of course, during sleep they are put off, but during hours of exertion, social or otherwise, reasonable tight lacing is fitted to increase mental and physical activity. They, however, cautioned young ladies against carrying this to an injudicious extreme.

By the way, it was suggested to trainers of horses that if they girthed on the racing saddle behind the ribs instead of over them they would thereby gain for the horse the same advantage as was experienced by the long-distance runner from his broad tight leather-belt.

Several physicians immediately attacked the paper.

Dr. Wilberforce Smith considered it a most dangerous one to be read to an assembly like that. He declared the evils of tight lacing to be manifold and terrible, and that it is perfectly refreshing to find a girl, the muscles of whose back have not been withered by wearing stays.

Miss Becker took the other side and advocated rigid and not elastic stays, at the same time giving her approval of modern fashions as better than some dress reforms.

A Dog and Hen Story.

Your dog-loving readers may be interested in the following instance of animal sagacity.

"Bob" is a fine two-year-old mastiff, with head and face of massive strength, heightened by great mildness of expression.

One day he was seen carrying a hen, very gently, in his mouth to the kennel. Placing her in one corner, he stood sentry beside it until an egg which he at once devoured. From that day the two have remained friends, the hen refusing to lay anywhere but in "Bob's" kennel, and getting her reward in the dainty morsels from his platter.

There must have been a bit of canine pilfering here. "Bob" must have found out to his liking, that they were laid by hens, and that he could best secure a supply by having a hen to himself.—Spectator.

Sand To Run the Senate.

Senatorial five-minute speeches are timed by an old-fashioned time glass.

When a Senator at Washington begins his remarks the glass is turned so that the sands begin to run. When the last grain drops through the tiny opening the presiding officer's gavel descends, and the stream of eloquence is cut off short.

HE WOULD BE MASTER

Where American Women Would Not Be at All at Home.

The French rule in Algiers has improved the condition of Arab women, by exacting vengeance from the husband who ill-treats his wife too outrageously. The tourist who sees an Arab marched through the streets by mounted French soldiers will be told, if he inquires the man's offense:

"It is his wife he has been beating; they all do it, these Arabs."

As the Arab buys his wife, he regards her as his chattel, to be driven and beaten, to be worked and treated as a slave.

A story illustrates the Arab's method of showing that he is master in his own family.

An Arab chief, having taken an affectionate farewell of his household, departed for Constantine. In a few days he returned, greatly excited, and bade his favorite wife bring him four posts and a cord. Lashing her to the posts driven into the ground, he began to beat her.

"What has she done?" asked the villagers, attracted by the woman's cries.

"She is the best of wives and mothers, the pearl of the tribe!" exclaimed another.

The infuriated chief stopped to explain that at Constantine he had seen an Arab woman accuse her husband of ill-usage; and the Cadi, backed by the French authorities, had actually given a judgment in her favor!

"I felt that all men were insulted through that woman!" exclaimed the chief. "And I am assuring myself that I, at least, am master in my own family."

A RAILROAD WITHIN THE ARCTIC.

Enterprise of Man in the Neighborhood of the North Pole.

An important engineering enterprise now in progress is a railroad in the Arctic Circle.

The Swedish and Norwegian railroad now building from Lulea, on the Gulf of Bothnia, to Lofoden, on the North Sea, is partly situated within the Arctic circle, and is some 1,200 miles further north than any railroad in Canada.

An interesting meteorological fact stated in relation to this work is that the snowfall is found to be actually less than in some more southern latitudes, while the darkness of the long winter nights has been partly compensated by the light of the aurora.

The object in view in constructing this line is to tap the enormous deposits of iron ore in the Gellivara Mountains, the approximate exhaustion of the ore in the Bilbon district rendering very desirable a new field of non-phosphoric ore suitable for steel rail making.

Don't Be a Clam!

"Laura," exclaimed the youth, as he laid his arm timidly on the back of her chair, "now that you have promised to be mine, it surely does not seem like asking too much, if I—"

"Well, George?"

George took her hand in his, swallowed once or twice spasmodically, and proceeded:

"As your affianced husband, Laura, whom you will some day promise in the sight of High Heaven to love, honor, and —er—cherish, you will not think me presuming, dearest, I hope, if—if—"

"Well, George?"

"—if I venture to claim the privilege of a k—of a kiss!"

The lovely maiden laid her head trustingly on the young man's shoulder, a tender light shone in her dreamy eyes, and her fragrant breath swept the cheek of the rapturous lover as she softly murmured:

"George, don't be a clam!"—Chicago Tribune.

A Chance for the Old Man.

They were sitting on the porch and it was growing late.

"Would you mind if I lighted a cigar, Miss Clara?" he asked.

"Certainly not, Mr. Sampson," she replied.

And presently the old man, who was getting desperate, spoke from an open window above:

"Daughter," he said, "I left my rubber overshoes near the kitchen stove and you had better see to 'em. I can smell something burning."—Epoch.

The Drawback to the Place.

"I say, stranger," said a passenger, as the train stopped at a small Nebraska station, "is there any show in this town in the real estate line for a man who has got big money to invest?"

"Show," repeated the citizen; "he can double it every twenty-four hours."

"You don't say so! What's that awful noise down the street?"

"That's our new brass band."

"Well, I guess I won't get off."

Mixed Metaphors.

It was a New England deacon who said: "We are thankful for one spark of grace, and are confident that it will be watered."

But it was a minister who one day announced to his congregation:

"You will be sorry to hear that the little church at Janesville is once more tossed upon the waves, a sheep without a shepherd."—Boston Youth's Companion.

Just the Difference.

Gubbins in one of the rare moments he devotes to the cultivation of his intellect was reading aloud from a work on natural history.

"The camel is an animal that can work a week without drinking."

"And I," remarked Gubbins, commenting upon the text, "I am an animal that can drink a week without working."—Judge.

Only a Passing Acquaintance.

"Do you know Col. Bender?" asked a gentlemen of an Austin darkey.

"I don't know Marbel Bender by name, sah; I only knows him by sight. I merely has a passin' 'quaintance wid him."—Texas Siftings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage.

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Boilers or lamps will explode?

Horses will take fright and run?

Bricks or timbers will fall?

Fire burn or lightning strike?

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Hammers and weights will bruise?

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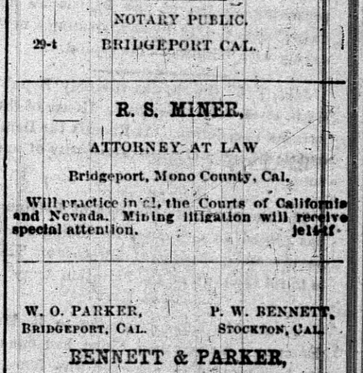

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